

MONDAY, MAY 9, 1904.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second-

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Month. DAILY, Per Year ... BUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year. Postage to foreign c ountries added.

Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing ciation at No. 170 Nassau street, in the Borough f Manhattan, New York.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo publication with to have rejected articles returned, they wast in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

#### Done and Well Done.

The Panama transaction is complete and the Treasury warrant for \$40,000,000 in payment for the property and rights on the Isthmus will be delivered to-day by Secretary SHAW to J. P. MORGAN & Go. as disbursing agents of the Government on account of this purchase.

The Panama Canal will be finished, operated and controlled as an American canal, with the cordial approval of the whole world. The Monroe Doctrine will not have to be tested over the question of that interoceanic waterway.

Look back a little at what might have

The Nouvelle Revue of Paris for April ontains a narrative by Mr. BUNAU-VARILLA of his connection with the Panama Canal enterprise from first to Franco-Russian control of the canal cutting the American continent will be new to most of our readers. We print it elsewhere on this page. Who that fully understands Mr.: BUNAU-VARILLA'S part in the final determination of the canal's destiny, after he had turned his attention and his remarkable energies to the idea of a transfer of the French rights to the United States, will underestimate the importance to this nation of the accidents of politics and death which cut short in 1894 the prosecution of the Franco-Russian project?

Again, look back four years to the time of the original Hay-Pauncefote Treaty. The ratification of that treaty by the Senate would have resulted in the prompt construction of a canal by view would enable the Treasury to rethe inferior route, under embarrassing and intolerable restrictions with regard to our Nicaragua investment, leaving Panama yet open to foreign enterprise, and the possibility yet existing of international complications of the gravest sort in view of the Monroe Doctrine.

The defeat of the first Hay-Pauncefote treaty alone made possible the fortunate events which have followed. Is anybody sorry now?

### Wall Street and the West.

A Washington despatch to the Philadelphia Record avers that "strong opposition to CORNELIUS N. BLISS as chairman of the Republican national committee is quietly making itself felt from Western States." The trouble with Mr. BLISS is that "he stands, to many men in the West, for Wall Street, and they think it would prejudice the Republican i campaign among the farmers and people generally."

If this notion of the Republican plan of campaign be correct, and the Republicen party in New York is to smooth the wrinkled front of Wall Street, and in the West to shake its fist at Wall Street, there should be secondary or primary headquarters in Milwaukee or Chicago or San Francisco or Puyallup. For Middle Western consumption, the Hon. ROBERT MARION LA FOLLETTE would be about the right article. For the further West. Col. "MEL" GRIGSBY or some equally lively man might do.

These gentlemen would be on the advisory committee. If the chairman were not to be Mr. ROOSEVELT'S personal representative, the Hon. WILLIAM BOYD ALLISON, although averse to unnecessary labor, would be just the man for the job. He has the delicacy, the dexterity, the elasticity required.

The Hon. CORNELIUS N. BLISS is fitted by training, experience and habit to be treasurer of the national committee. Mr. ROCLEVELT will furnish the fine sentiments. Wall Street must butter the paranips. Neither the Republican nor the Democratic party has any prejudice it, and abuse the donors, is part of the game.

The New Company at the Sault.

The Lake Superior Company, successor to the bankrupt Consolidated Lake Superior Company, is announced as expecting to start up the works at Sault Ste. Marie about the first of June.

The reorganization of this industry has involved a hard struggle. Various influences have been at work to delay the reopening of the works, and even to bring about their permanent suspension. These have now been overcome and the new company begins its work under fairly favorable conditions. Very much will depend upon its management. The managers of the original concern essayed too much on a much too extensive scale. The comparative ease with which a large capital was obtained at a time when money was abundant apparently gave an impression that millions could be had by whistling for them. and in experimental enterprise was inaugurated on a gigantic scale in no way warranted by the conditions.

The new company starts with two signal advantages. One lies in the experience of its predecessor. The full and the partial successes of the old company may be followed up by the new, and the lessons of failure which are found in the Clergue management may be profitable to the new proprietors.

The other advantage appears in the working capital of \$1,000,000 was made justify or to checorrage any extrava- regarding that phase of the question. caree. There should be a wise conser-

vatism in the administration of the new

company. While the equipment of the Sault industries includes a variety of enterprises, the production of iron and steel in various forms will be its most important branch. Its steel rail mill is reported as having turned out about 30,000 tons of rails since its installation. While some of this production was not entirely satisfactory, the new company will endeavor to make steel rails an important item in its business. There is every indication of a large Canadian demand for rails within the next few years, and the Dominion Government makes liberal provision by bounties and by tariff for their local production.

The successful establishment of this enterprise is a matter of great importance to Canada, and it is to be hoped that the new concern will encounter a happier experience than its predecessor had. It will at least start under auspices that are more businesslike, and therefore more

## Mr. Spooner's Able Brief.

If we may apply to partisan Senate debates the language of lawyers, Senator SPOONER seems to have accepted, during the last session of Congress, "a general retainer" for the defence of the doings in the White House after the death of McKinley. The brilliant sabreur did his work efficiently. He was never disconcerted, excepting, now and then, by the vigorous onset of the "farmer Senator" (as he describes himself) from South Carolina.

There is reported in the Congressional Record for April 18 a summing up of the defence of many of the White House last. The story of his tentative nego- | Executive orders and usurpations, which tlations with Russia ten years ago for a | is to be taken, we assume, by the Republican spellbinders as a brief in the coming campaign.

Of the Pension law, Mr. SPOONER said " It is not a complicated act: It is not an act as to which construction has any legitimate office to perform; it is plain in its legislative declaration; and it leaves entirely to the Department to determine the rules of evidence by which it shall be administered and to regulate the manner in which that evidence shall be presented.

Under that interpretation, the President can ignore all the rules of evidence prescribed by the Supreme Court as the law of the land.

The statute has given to the Treasury power to establish rules and regulations for the appraisal of the foreign value of all imports for duty. Senator SPOONER'S quire the home value to be appraised.

On "the fifty miles order," the Senator finally "took a through ticket," although on Jan. 12, 1904, he had declared he would not perhaps have put that [the fifty miles] in the cablegram."

His summing up on the coal strike was most noteworthy of all. His defence of the President was that on May 13, 1902, he accepted as an individual citizen the proposition of the strikers that a commission be appointed "by the President," and that as a private citizen "the President" summoned a Federal Judge, an army officer, and a Federal Labor Commissioner, for whose services

and expenses Congress paid. This defence by a sane lawyer is incredible that we will quote the exact language of the same:

"It has been fashionable in certain circles to the marching men, the well-groomed attack the President as 'unsafe ' for his interven tion in the anthracite coal strike, and that count in the Democratic indictment against him has been under the dome of the Capitol within a week explotted, not by the Senator from Maryland or his Democratic colleagues in this chamber. It has been often said that the action of the President was an unconstitutional invasion of the sovereignty of Pennsylvania. I wondered that the Senator from Maryland and his colleagues overlooked the President's relation to the coal strike. It probably will not be overlooked later.

"There never was a more baseless suggestion than that he violated the Constitution or invaded the sovereignty of a State. There would be as much sense in charging the Civic Federation, which sought to adjust the coal strike, with invading the sovereignty of Pennsylvania. No President, in my judgment, ever did a wiser or more patriotic thing than this President did in that behalf. He sent no troops into Pennsylvania. He did not usurp any function as President. He did nothing as President of the United States.

As metaphysical as the theory of the infinitesimal recess itself.

#### Two Views of the Philippine Question.

It is unfortunate that the purely political side of the Philippine question should have become a fixed and exclusive idea in the minds of so many sincere against a fat campaign fund. To get and thoughtful Americans. The group thus affected is represented by Prof. WILLIAM JAMES, who takes issue with the expressed views of Secretary TAFT in a recent communication to the Boston Transcript. Mr. TAFT's references to the political features of our Philippine experience have been mainly incidental. yet those are the features that are picked out and attacked by Prof. JAMES and other equally worthy and high minded

gentlemen. Secretary TAFT's position, although clearly expressed, has been misunderstood and sometimes perverted by those who do not accept his conclusions. As we understand his position, he is unalterably convinced that the best, if not the only solution of the Philippine question lies in the establishment of industrial and commercial prosperity in the islands. That being accomplished, political questions will find their own solution, and may be left in abeyance for ultimate determination by a people whose stomachs are filled and whose pockets are not

It is true that in recent public utter ances Mr. TAFT has expressed himself on the subject of Filipino independence But this has probably seemed necessary to him in view of the widely circulated proposal that the coming party conventions declare themselves specifically in favor of fixing an early date for a transfer of political control. Mr. TAFT deems this an unwise and inopportune programme, and does not hesitate to necessity for an economical policy. A express his opposition to it as a result of his knowledge of and experience in the a condition of the plan of reorganization. islands. Had such a suggestion not This should be enough for all reasonable been made, it is doubtful whether Mr. business needs, but it is not enough to TAFT would have had anything to say

While Governor TAFT by no means ig-

tation, an efficient judiciary, and a stable and orderly system of government, his special interest and special energies have been engaged in the establishment of wholesome economic conditions in the islands. He has urged a greater liberality in the admission of Philippine

products into this country for the purpose of stimulating and improving insular production. He has sought means for the improvement of insular transportation by better highways and by railway construction. He strongly opposed the restriction of interisland transportation by the application of the United States coastwise shipping laws. In all ways and by all means he has sought and urged measures for economic develop-Any such belated assurance as we could

now give to the Filipino people regarding their political independence at some early but indefinite time would doubtless have, as Secretary TAFT asserts, a disquieting rather than a tranquillizing influence. Nothing is more dangerous to political tranquillity among such a people as the Filipinos than any form of political vacillation. Whether we should or should not have repeated, in the case of the Philippines, the Teller Amendment to the joint resolution regarding Cuba, is a question which it is now useless to

We are now pursuing a definite policy in the islands, so far as the local administration is concerned. It can be regarded only as a matter of regret that Congress has not seen fit to render to that administration a more cordial and efficient support. The island people are fast coming to understand that policy, and the results of it thus far have assuredly been quite successful. So far as they well can be, natives are placed in official positions. There can be no doubt that if Mr. TAFT could have a free hand and money enough to carry out his wishes, all except an insignificant minority of the island people would soon see that more was being done for them than they could possibly do for themselves. Industrial activity would divert them from that pernicious political activity which inevitably follows idleness and poverty, and all save the disappointed and the disgruntled who wanted office and did not get it would readily accept the situation and cheerfully await its outcome.

Prof. JAMES thinks that Mr. TAFT has stood too close to the question to enable him to see it in its proper light. Mr. TAFT might well retort that the professor and his friends have stood so far from it that they have acquired no true and adequate conception of it.

#### The Good of a Police Parade. An earnest seeker after a reason for

all things submits this question: " To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What good phiect is accomplished by having two-thirds of the policemen in New York march up Broadway once a year? Traffic is obstructed, annoying crowds collect, busy men and women are impeded by it, and I cannot see that there is any compen sating gain. Can you enlighten me?

" MANHATTAN, May 7. STLVESTER A. JONES It might be pointed out to Mr. JONES that thousands of persons enjoy the sight of our vigorous, healthy looking policemen on parade; he might be told that such a street pageant is its own justification; he might be reminded that the spry bicycle squad and the tuneful bands unite to provide much entertainment and harmless pleasure for the citizens who pay the bills; but as he appears to be a crotchety if not a somewhat sour and gloomy individual, it is better to present a really practical argument to convince him that police parades are good things. In reading his EVENING Sun on Saturday, Mr. JONES may have neglected to peruse its account of the parade that he disapproves. Supposing this to be the case, let him consider this extract therefrom:

" Although a comforting breeze was blowing, the big men puffed and perspired and lost much

weight. If Mr. Jones sees no excuse for a parade of the policemen of New York in the pleasure such a show affords most of his fellow citizens, he cannot be blind to the great advantages gained to the city by decreasing the girth of some of its peace officers. Slim policemen mean more agile and active policemen, more lawbreakers captured and more room in the streets and public places for every one. In this fact alone is the complete justification of the annual police parade, were there no other great reason for it. Let Mr. Jones think of this, and rejoice with the others who enjoy the spectacle.

# The Star Gazer.

In Chicago, as in this town, astrology and chiromancy are important sciences and their professors add to golden numbers golden numbers. The Chicago Tribune keeps a heart reading and future scanning annex called "Your Corner." Peeping into one of the drawers of this compartment, we come, with a thrill of surprise and satisfaction, upon this kindly tip to an old acquaintance:

"TEDDY-You are one who loves . . . ostentation and display of power; not in the direction of style or of waste, but in that of ownership."

"Ostentation" is scarcely the word. Some tang of dispraise belongs to that. A man may be passionately fond of equitation, declamation, nomination, and even usurpation, without having one grain of ostentation in his composition. The want of style is obvious. If there is any waste, it is of advice and nervous energy, the fund of which is so great that small losses will not be felt.

"You are inclined to be direct and foreible to speech, and, in a general way, seem to be harsh." Only to opponents, and to opinions that clash with those wonderful instantaneous intuitional processes by which the forcible one puts to shame slow ratiocination, mere reason and hard-

shelled intellect. "You have a warm heart."

Which is much more amiable and even virtuous than a cool head.

Especially if they are Rough Riders. "You will have some trouble in money matters

this year, which will not be at all serious." That is, the Trust Cow, for all her

goadings, will not kick when milking nored such matters as education, sanitime comes.

"You are also likely to take a journey for pleasure and profit."

Another swinging 'round the circle' A going upon the stump? If this be so, it is joyful to know that the wicked railroad corporations will not get any profit from this class of trade.

"Your wonderful endurance and energy insurin extremely long life, and a most fortunate old age is also indicated by the stars."

O, bother the stars and such bald old withered humdrum prophecy! See how the inquirer's fluttering heart is left unsatisfied. Old age must take care of itself. The reader of the face of heaven has forgotten the main thing. Will there be any fallen stars on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November?

The Department of Water Supply de serves all praise for actually preparing a notice informing the residents of Brooklyn that the water of a large section of the city would be cut off during twelve hours Saturday night and yesterday morning. Of course it is unfortunate that the warning was not issued until after the valves had been closed, but that is a mere detail The Fire Department is quite unreasonable in complaining because it was not also noti fied of the impending dry spell. The Fire Department uses a great deal of water, it is true; but was it not told that there was none after the supply stopped?

Splendid as is the gift made by Mr. JAMES . HILL for the St. Paul Cathedral, it is not so much the number of dollars as the spirit n which the offering is made that renders especially noticeable. Other men have distributed far larger sums of late years to have their rather eccentric whims carried out. A great and lasting public edifice, that will beautify the city in which he worked his way, and will be the chief sanctuary for many of his fellow citizens will stand as a monument to Mr. HILL's breadth of mind no less than to his munifi cence and civic pride.

The old bitterness of opposing creed has been greatly mitigated on American soil. There is enough asperity still to be found in many places to make a conspicuous example of tolerance like this great gift to Catholics by a Protestant more than wel come.

# RUSSIA AND PANAMA.

Mr. Bunau-Varilla's Account of His Negotiations With De Witte Ten Years Ago.

From the Nouvelle Revue. 1894 an idea came to me which may rather strange, but which came near being successful. I saw that Russia was beginning to construct the Siberian Railroad and formed the notion that the Panama Canal was after all nothing but the complement o the Siberian road, just as the Suez Canal is the complement of the North American transcontinental lines. The Panama Canal is the last link in the route that passes through the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and is joined by the iron band across the Europe-Asian ontinent, as the Suez Canal is the last sec tion in the periplus of the earth that passes through the oceans and the American trans

That geographical conceit led me to buy a ticket for Russia, to journey to St. Peters burg and to ask M. Witte whether, considering the situation that had arisen in France, there was not an opportunity for the Russian Empire to manifest in a definite and tangible form its affection for France by aiding her to save the ship in danger, by helping to floa

the work at Panama.

the work at Panama.

"What does the M. Witte said to me: "What does French Government think about it?" he said this to me in circumstances that allowed me to believe that he was expressing not merely his own ideas, but those of the Czar Alexander as well. "What does the French Government think about it? If i agrees with you, without engaging the Czar's nature to help French interests in this matter would be received in the most favorable man-ner by his Majesty's Government."

I returned to France and called on M Casimir-Périer, who was then President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; then on M. Burdeau, who was at Arcachor preparing his budget and trying to fight against the terrible disease which was to carry him off a few months later M. Burdeau eturned to Paris, summoned me to the Min istry of Finance one evening, and said to me I have examined the question with M few days in order to tell you that the French lovernment is favorable to common action with Russia, and that, consequently, there n that a foundation for reconstructing th Panama enterprise. To-day I am speaking you as your friend; in a few days you will

Fatal politics made the Ministry fall be . Casimir-Périer had summ give me my answer, and by a singular ac umulation of fatalities in about a year all the men who in different degrees had bee in contact or association with that idea had disappeared from the world's stage. Czar Alexander was dead, M. Carnot was dead, Burdeau was dead, M. Casimir-Périe ad given up politics after resigning th one of President of the Republic circumstances that prevented his taking any orther action, and it seemed that all who had been inclined to give help to Panama wer e paralyzed for ever.

## Forty Generations.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A letter signed "Scotch-Irish" in THE SUN of Thursday ontains this sentence: "There lies before me incage, not my own, running back over forty ger Having some experience as a genealogist, I an interested in the statement. Will your correspondent kindly give the names in this pedigree, from ather to son or daughter, beginning with the first

I do not dispute or express a doubt of the state nent, but would be gratified to see a pedigre f established authenticity which goes back to FRANKLIN, Pa., May 7.

Machine That Announces Spurious Coins. From the Pittsburg Dispatch.
At the Standard Scale Works they have no perfected a talking scale, designed for railway stations and hotels. It is on the nickel in the t principle, but instead of a dial to register the weight it will, by means of a phonographic attach ment, call out the weight in a loud voice.

od!" when a slug or piece of spurious coin is tropped in the slot The Unveracity Stakes. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: Your pedigre entries for the Albany Handicap was right on the paternal side, but you are all wrong on the maternal side. Both candidates for the University

Stakes are dammed by Everybody.

By another attachment the scale will cry, "No

From the Washington Star.

My Uncle Jim's a candidate:
They chose bim from the lot.
He says they will elect bim
To the office, like as not.
It ain't his wondrous learnin
Nor his talent that commands.
He han't got much money.
But he's great at shakin' hands.

IRISH LAD.

There's somethin' awe inspirin'
In the way he clears his throat
And stands with one hand stuck inside
His new Prince Albert coat.
It's finer than the music of
A dozen big brass bands
When he says "How-dy-do" an' goes
To work a shakin' hands.

He ain't a makin' lengthy laiks,
Like he mide in the peat:
I honestly believe he's got
The right idea at last.
He smiles with patronizing pride,
His hosom broad expands.
An' he don't say another word.
But keeps a shakin' hands.

THE NEW MAP OF ALASKA.

The Geological Survey has just published new map of Alaska which will be known hereafter as marking a turning point in the mapping of that region. It was only six years ago that parties from the Geological and Coast surveys and the War Department began the systematic exploration and survey of the badly defined coasts and the almost unknown interior. This task, involving enormous labor, has ever since been pushed with the utmost vigor. In no other little known part of the world has so much been accomplished since 1898 in the way of detailed exploration and scientific surveying. Eight to twelve parties have sometimes been simultaneously in the field. A great deal yet remains be done, but the large results already obtained have justified the Geological Survey in issuing a map showing the topographi relief of the territory. It will be recognized as one of the most important contributions

to geography in recent years. The map is a large one, thirty-six by forty-two inches, but the territory represented is so vast, about one-sixth as large as the United States south of Canada, that the scale is comparatively small, approximately forty miles to an inch. This scale has the advantage, however, of facilitating comparison with a map of the United States on the same scale, also published by the Geological Survey.

The relief of the country or in other

words, its various elevations above sea level, is expressed by means of contour lines with a contour interval of 1,000 feet. A line nearest the coast or a river valley, for example, indicates that the points on that line are 1,000 feet above sea level. The next line within the first shows elevations of 2,000 feet; the next line 3,000 feet and so We observe some areas that are left white indicating that these plain-like regions do not rise to the 1,000 feet level; or we may see running through the white a contour line in the form of a narrow oblong plainly showing us that here is a range of hills rising to a height of about 1,000 feet; and here and there within these oblongs we may see smaller oblongs or circles showing that in some places the hills rise to an elevation of 2,000 feet or more. as the contour interval is the lines are, of course, very close together in the regions the steep and lofty mountains like McKinley, St. Elias, Logan and Wrangell.

Another fine feature of the map is the clearness with which the vast glacier system of Alaska is cartographically developed. The blue of the glaciated region contrasts sharply with the brown of the contours so that each ice covered area stands out distinctly and we see at a glance that in some places, as in the St. Elias, Muir Inlet and Wrangell centres, the glaciers cover hundreds of square miles, while in th Mount McKinley and many other regions the glaciers have only narrow, river-like

The map is a synopsis of all that is now known of the geography of Alaska. It is based upon the accurate survey of 150,000 square miles and upon the rough mapping of at least two-thirds of the remainder. The new information it contains largely depends upon the triangulation of many hundreds of miles of coast line; upon inland trips covering the whole length of Alaska from its narrow southern prolongation, where the Boundary Commission labored, to Point Barrow on the Arctic Ocean; upon such trips as Peters and Schrader made with dog teams and boats up the Yukon, Koyukuk and John, and down the rivers of the Arctic slope to the large delta of the Colville; upon dozens of journeys with surveying and levelling instruments, some of them from the coasts to the Eastern frontiers, tracing the fronts of mountain ranges, finding the passes through them and following the rivers to their headwaters.

Of course, many errors will be found in the map as the surveys go on. Various t is based here upon accurate surveys and there upon generalizations from verbal | per day descriptions and sketch maps. Many corrections must therefore be made in the future. But we have the statement of Alfred H. Brooks, who is now our leading authority on Alaskan geography, that the map represents correctly the general relief and drainage; and as the surveys advance it will not be difficult to make readjustments and changes in the new editions.

When a certain mapmaker was asked few years ago, why he had represented mountain ranges in northern parts of Alaska which no white traveller had ever penetrated, he said he thought mountains looked better than no topographic relief; and who knew but the mountains were there? He may now exercise his cartographic attainments in the delineation of ascertained facts The constantly growing interest in our territory, on account of the increasing knowledge of its vast mineral resources makes this map a most desirable acquisi tion even though it is based only in part on accurate mensuration. It is a work of compilation in Washington that has extended over three years, and the credit for this excellent product is chiefly due to the late R. U. Goode and E. C. Barnard of the Geological Survey.

## The Exigeant Guest.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you kindly print a few hints on daintiness in personal belongings? I assure you that many good people stand sadly in need of them. You invite a dear friend to spend the night. On arriving she announces with an intonation of pride

"I didn't bring a thing. I knew you could let me have everything I need."

Of course you can. How can you help yourself? You don't really mind the gown, although it does seem a pity to send it to the tub after one wearing. But you do mind even your dearly loved frien picking up your comb and brush and calmly using

How can self-respecting people put their hospita ble friends to such inconvenience?

I now keep my tollet articles hidden away and roduce when requested a special set for borrowers

It seems a poor compliment to furnish a guest room with such articles.

A LONG-SUPPERING WOMAN.

GLEN RIDGE, N. J., May 7.

From the Manchester Guardian.
A prominent member of the Liberal party when school was taken by his father to see Carlyle, and was bidden to treasure in the depths of his sou the words of wisdom which would fall from the great man. At first Carlyle was taciturn, and the oy, by way of opening the conversation, suitable said: "I have seen two philosophers to day, for as we came along papa pointed out Mr. Herbert Spencer in a 'bus." With majestic emphasis Car-Spencer in a 'bus." With majestic emphasis Car lyle replied, 'And have ye seen Herbert Spencer randle? Then ye've seen the most unending as in Christendom."

The Greatest Ocean Depths.

From the National Geographic Magazine.

The deepest sounding ever made by any vessel was by the United States ship Nero while on the Hopolulu-Manila cable survey, with apparatus borrowed from the Albatross. When near Guam the Nero got 5,209 fathoms. or 31,614 feet, only 66 feet less than 6 miles. If Mount Everest, the highest mountain on earth, were set down in this hole, I would have above its summit a depth of 2,612 feet or nearly half a mile of water

Diversified Industry in Georgia.

"Where's the old man?"
"Goin' fishin." "An' the young 'un'"

A REMARKABLE PROPOSAL.

Northern Republican Suggests Federal Assumption of the Reconstruction Bonds. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am a Northern man who has spent many years in the South, a Republican, and a voter in Pennsylvania.

The United States Supreme Court's de-

cision in the South Dakota bond case has awakened the interest of holders of recon-struction bonds all over the North. I have been approached by friends seeking a means to collect these bonds from the States of issue The Northern holders of these repudiated securities have little thought or knowledg of the hopeless, helpless condition in which the bonds were conceived. With a "hope deferred maketh the heart sick" feeling, they wish to collect, little knowing that they own only a stolen horse. The Southern debtor feels that although he has repudiated and adjudicated these bonds to the unforgettable past, they are still there—a debt in some vague way standing against his conscience and honor. He feels as if he had some through bankruptcy, settled for 10 cents on the dollar, and now, in his returning prosperity, this moral spectre, the other 90 cents all: if it was, I venture to assert that the Southerner would ask no better pleasure than the opportunity to pay these securities in full Because in an evil day he was overpowered by a brother and forced to place the signature of his State upon these bonds against his

Is not the case about this way? The horse is stolen and sold to an innocent purchaser the stable locked, with no reward for recovery nailed to the door. The thieves are either in the limbo of eternity or living in company with a bad conscience by the grace of the statute of limitations.

Can it be righted? Compromise is thinkable. Lord Chief Justice Russell said that there were many things which could not be arbitrated or compromised, among them honor. To the Southerner this is a matter of honor, and this country holds no citizen who guards his honor more sacredly

This decision of the Supreme Court is certainly indicative of grave possibilities. The present owner wishes to be rewarded for reurning the stolen horse to its rightful owner. This former owner objects to paying any re-

ard for a useless animal. I can see but one just and right way out of the difficulty. It is a way that should produce most beneficent results. These bonds issued by legislators who were elected when the States were under the control of the United States Army. The direction of the civil elections was entirely in the hands of a lot of unprincipled Northern and Southern renegade "carpetbaggers" whose very lives were preserved by the ever present army of the United States. The legislators who issued these bonds were tools and co-workers with the "carpetbagging" vultures. Both pocketed the proceeds of the sale of the bonds. were no properties created as securities for these bonds, nor did the States receive any noneys from their sale. This being the case does not the moral responsibility creation and sale fall upon the United States Government? Could the Republican party do more gracious or saner act than to enact the necessary legislation to wipe out these debts by the United States?

No Southerner, I believe, feels any enmity against the Republican party for the part i took in the civil war, while the Republican party must keenly feel the awful disgrace of Reconstruction times. I believe that the party at that time intended no wrong, yet under its rule these grievous wrongs were committed. Is this not an opportunity to right, in a small measure, a past mistake? It certainly will be extending the hand of fellowship, justice and love. Would not such an act be a large factor in reuniting under one political faith the strong conservative people of this country, an ideal which every true American should work and pray

CONCORD, N. C., May 7.

### QUEER THINGS IN THE N. G. N. Y. Why Has It Failed to Take Advantage of

the Dick Law's Provisions? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "The Groceries" at Albany seems to be getting in some fine work in these days, almost as good work as when Duncan and Odell got \$1 a day other States at from 38 to 50 cents per man

The National Guards of almost all the States have drawn from the Government their olive drab and khaki uniforms. When it came to getting the new uniforms here a difficulty developed. The Quartermaster - General mysteriously changed his mind. Then the Adjutant-General had to buy uniforms New York contractors at the expense of the

State Queer! Almost every other State in the Union has received its Krag-Jorgensens from the Govern ment. New York hasn't. It didn't want a rifle without a peep sight, and it didn't want Springfields before that, and it doesn't want Krag-Jorgensens now. The Springfield (im-proved) is now preferred. And meanwhile the Savage rifle, lobbled for, pushed and promoted by Republican politicians, has not peen adopted yet. Strange coincidence!

Almost every other State in the Union welcomes the opportunity to take part in the combined manœuvres at dovernment pense But New York, with a credit with the United States, as estimated by the Interstate But New York, with a credit with the National Guard Association in its final retional estimated credit for 1904 of \$76,470.59. and an annual State appropriation for general purposes of \$287,000. "can't afford" to send hrigade to the manœuvres.

It can afford, however, to send practically

the whole National Guard in this city to Peekskill, where "Luxury Row" is to be rereated in all its pristine glory, with a double staff of officials with conflicting authority The State will have to pay every cent of the cost. The United States Government would pay the cost of the manœuvres, and debit made special appropriations of the remainder But large quantities of groceries will be re-quired at Peekskill, and large numbers of officers will get from \$5 to \$10 a day for five

or six weeks, and have a jolly vacation. Almost every State in the Union except New York has reorganized, or is about to reorganize, its Guard to conform to the Army model, as the Dick law requires quires that within a fixed period all the militia organizations must conform to those of the Army. Regiments must be of tweive companies and there must be an Artillery Corps, a Signal Corps, a Medical Corps, &c. Except a Signal Corps, a Medical Corps, &c. Except in the case of the Signal Corps, New York has not made a move. Queer! Does the fact that many good Republican officers would lose jobs have anything to do with it, I wonder? Almost every other State has accepted joyfully the services of a retired Army officer as aide and inspector on its staff, representing the Government. If any Army officer has been asked for here no one has heard of it. Is it possible that the presence of an Army inspector at Albany sould be embarrassing? Long Service Medal Man. New York, May 4.

Business Card of a Nebraska Lawver From Law Notes. 

"South Omaha, Nebraska, A. D. 1904.

and persevering COLLECTING ATTORNEY in the State of Nebraska, though many people have an idea that I do no other law business except chase after people who are in arrears with their creditors and that I can do no other law busines than collect bills, and though they get these ideas from the fact that I do not make much noise about my affairs, yet I have some other business. It the last two years I have had several Bankrupte; Cases, several Divorce Cases, a number of Damage Cases, Morigage Foreclosures, and cases in the United States Courts as well as other Courts. So you see I am not so slow as I look. Try me an see if I am. I give all matters placed in my hand energetic and close attention. I can draw up for you Articles of Incorporation, for I have done it in a successful and satisfactory manner. I can draw Deeds, Morigages, Bills of Sale, Mechanics' 

OUR INVASION OF GERMANY. The Increase There and Elsewhere of

American Plants Operated by Americans TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Consul-General Mason of Berlin points out that there is now American competition against American trade in Germany. He refers to the productive capacity of manufacturing plants established in Germany by Americans equipped with American machinery and operated under American direction and American methods. Germany favors these and grants to them practically the same privileges and requirements as are granted and imposed upon native firms in like business. American managers comply successfully with the somewhat difficult and trouble. some police regulations as to solid and fireproof construction, legal obligations to labor and other legal conditions. "Being," as the Consul-General says, "on the same footing as their native competitors in similar lines, they have a definite advantage for the European trade over their own, or rival firms and companies in the United States—such as the saving of ocean freights and import duties, the employment of cheaper labor, and the fact of being able to compete as local manufacturers for municipal and Govern-ment contracts that would not be awarded

to foreign bidders."

The United States makes no vain boast when it claims to be the world's educator, because in the many special industrial schools American experts in various lines are acting as teachers of the best class of German operatives. "In the depression of 1901-92 a large electrical manufacturing concern sent for an American industrial doctor to diagnose the case and prescribe the proper remedy." No less than three large electrical manufacturing companies have American affiliations. In Berlin there is an outgrowth of the great machine tool works of Hamilton, Ohio. An American match factory in Baden practically dominates the match trade of southern and western Germany. American radiators have a branch factory, and an American factory at Hanover supplies pneumatic brakes for the entire Prussian railway system. No tariff can prevent the entrance of American capital, methods and energy into Germany Naturally, these conditions operate to retard the export to Germany of certain lines of American manufactured products.

Still, while we lose in one way we gain in others. By doing the world's work, either at home or abroad, the United States must be, and is, benefited. Sooner or later the profits made on American work done abroad gravitate back to America. It means that the United States is becoming the factory owning power of the world with its workshops scattered over the world.

What Americans are doing along these lines in Germany they are also doing in England and claewhere—even to the building, owning and running of hotels and theatres in London. All this American work abroad opens up opportunities for American educated, active, and able young men, net as manual laborers but as leaders and directors.

Not only is America leading nationally, but Americans are leading individually. That is the American international mission. to foreign bidders." The United States makes no vain boast

is the American international mission.
WALTER J. BALLARD.
SCHENBCTADY, May 7.

A New Version of the Japanese Anthem. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Japanese national ode does not mean what has been generally stated. Its apparently simple lines cannot be "translated." omitting something and inserting in the reading "between the lines" its spirit may be understood, however. The writer's rough paraphase, published in a Chautauquan

article years ago, is thought to contain the essence of the patriotic poem: Sovereign august, fair be thy reign. Till smallest pebble of the plain secomes a rock with mosses grown And ages thousand-fold have flown Repeated twice or thrice, as is the custom, by the serious-faced soldiers on an outward bound ship, the words are very impressive. FLORA BEST HARRIS. MEADVILLE, Pa., May 7. San Francisco

The Might-Have-Beens in Politics. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If Cornelius N. Bliss had received the Vice-Presidential nomination at Philadelphia, as the chairman of that national committee desired, would the Republican leaders now be turning to Mr. Roosevelt to manage campaign for the election of Mr. Blise?

NEW YORK, May 8. The Training of Generals. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I invite Mr. Coleman's attention to the following facts; they may convince him more than ever that Generals

must be born and not made: A letter of the Commissary General of Subsis instructs him if he has any commissary stores which have deteriorated beyond redemption to report the fact, that they may be dropped from

Indorsement 1: Returns the paper, with the fact eported that there is a lot of mouldy Java coffee on hand for sale to officers, which no officer will buy and no soldier will receive as part of his ration. for the reason of the mould on the one hand and on the other because soldlers prefer Rio to Java when mould doesn't enter as a condition. Indersement 2: Returns the paper and directs attention to paragraph — of the Army Regulations, wherein it appears that if these stores are to be dropped a Board of Survey must first be con-

vened to investigate and report the facts. There being but one officer at this little post out in the wilderness, he, like a good soldier and with out demur or unnecessary delay, convenes a board by post order, making himself president and recorder of the same. The board meets, all members present, takes testimony and reports the facts. As commanding officer the president of the adjourned board approves the proceeding of the board, which recommended the dropping of the mouldy coffee from the return of the post com-

one-horse post). In this form the original paper, with its Indorse. ment 8, goes back to the Commissary-General accompanied by the report of the Board of Surve for final action

Indorsement 4: Returns the papers with instruc tions to send a one-fourth-pound sample to the office of the Commissary-General for examination Indorsement 5: Complies with the instruction of

the previous indorsement. Indorsement 6: Forwards "the papers in the case to the Honorable the Secretary of War," with the following remarks: "The sample coffee re ceived has been cooked and tested in the office of the Commissary-General, and in all respects is found equal to the best Java coffee to be had in the market. So far from deteriorating, its flavo is delicious and the mould most improving does not appear to the officers on duty at that mould is a most desirable adjunct for coffee and as these officers are not judges of coffee an allow it to remain unpurchased at their post. It suggested that this lot of coffee be transferred some other post, whereat the officers are judges of the article. If, however, it is thought that the lot of coffee, now depleted to 994 pounds, is so small as not to justify the expense of transportation.
is recommended that it be mixed with the Rio coff now at said post and issued to the enlisted men, and that the officer in command of said post be

structed accordingly.

Indersement 7: The Secretary of War Invite attention to the recommendation in the p Indorsement, which will be carried out without

Indorsement 8: Returns and notes contents Could Forrest have got out of such a scrape this? That he always arrived at a place "the fus' with the mostest men" is all well enough, but h could he have arranged the coffee case special military training?

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: One of vo correspondents recently made a slashing onslaug on the graduates of West Point, emphasizing number of West Point Generals who had falled during the civil war.

It has been pointed out by several correspon ents that it was West Point Generals who brott the war to a successful conclusion; but it had been pointed out by anybody, so far as I know that every civilian General holding an indepen command of any importance during the civil Bermuda Hundred on the James River in Banks utterly failed in the Southwest: Terry successful, I believe, at Fisher's Island, but the was not very much of an affair. There were tew fairly good civilian Generals who comman brigades, and occasionally one of them a divi Gen. Miles did remarkably well during the war, but got no further than a Brigadier Gen ship, and it is extremely improbable that he have been a success as the commander of an att practise medicine who wants to without any ! ous training, as to say that Generals are born a bot made, and need no preliminary training, so as the thorough course they are compelled to to